

***NOMADOPSIS EUPHORBIAE* (Cockerell) SYNONY-
MIZED WITH *N. HELIANTHI* (Swenk and
Cockerell) (HYMENOPTERA: ANDRENIDAE)**

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RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATION NOV. 20, 1962

ABSTRACT

Nomadopsis (*Micronomadopsis*) *euphorbiae* (Cockerell, 1925) is a junior synonym of *N. (Micronomadopsis) helianthi* (Swenk and Cockerell, 1907).

The following synonymy in the genus *Nomadopsis* is reported at this time so that I may use the correct name in a forthcoming revision of the parasitic bee genus *Oreopasites*. *Nomadopsis (Micronomadopsis) euphorbiae* (Cockerell, 1925) is a junior synonym of *N. (Micronomadopsis) helianthi* (Swenk and Cockerell, 1907).

At the time I revised the genus (Rozen, 1958) I regarded these two supposed species as exceedingly similar. The type of *helianthi*, a unique female, agreed with specimens of the well-known *euphorbiae* in every important respect except for possessing brighter yellow markings. Because of this difference and because the type of *helianthi* had been collected at War Bonnet Canyon, Sioux County, Nebraska, a locality far removed from the known range of *euphorbiae* (Rozen, 1958, map 13), I decided to consider them separate species until males from Nebraska could be collected. In the summer of 1962 I visited Sioux County, Nebraska, and collected a series of males and females at 7 miles north of Harrison. Although *Helianthus* was blooming profusely along the road, females gathered pollen only from *Euphorbia missurica* Raf. which grew in the field next to the road. The bees nested in barren areas among the sunflowers, where numerous *Oreopasites* were also found.

There are no differences in the external appearance between the males collected from Nebraska and typical *euphorbiae* males from southern Arizona, and their genitalia are virtually identical. Females from Nebraska tend to have light markings on

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the face slightly yellower than females from Arizona, but the only consistent difference is the white notal hairs of the Nebraska specimens compared with the faintly amberish hairs of the Arizona ones.

Nomadopsis helianthi, as now understood, is one of the most widely distributed species in the genus. Inhabiting arid regions, it ranges from the Great Central Valley of California to the southern tip of Baja California and eastward to western Nebraska.

Literature Cited

- Rozen, Jerome G., Jr. 1958. Monographic study of the genus *Nomadopsis* Ashmead (Hymenoptera: Andrenidae). Univ. of California Pubs. in Ent., 15, pp. 1-202, 218 figs., 17 maps.

A NEW MOSS MITE FROM WESTERN U. S. (ACARINA: ORIBATEI, CEPHEIDAE).¹

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RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATION JULY 31, 1962

ABSTRACT

The genera of the family are listed and the synonymy of Oribatodes Banks 1895 is discussed briefly. *Sphodrocephus tridactylus*, n. gen., n. sp., is described and figured. Distribution records of the species are indicated for Utah, California, Oregon and Washington.

Balogh (1961) characterizes the family Cepheidae Berlese 1896 as having six pairs of genital setae, a circular or oval hysterosoma and reticulate or rugose integument. He includes the following genera in the family:

- Microtegeus* Berlese, 1917.
- Ommatocephus* Berlese, 1913.
- Eupterotegeus* Berlese, 1916.
- Tritegeus* Berlese, 1913.
- Oribatodes* Banks, 1895.
- Protocephus* Jacot, 1928.
- Cepheus* C. L. Koch, 1836.
- Conoppia* Berlese, 1908.

¹ Research supported by National Science Foundation.

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